

In the claims:

1 - 133. (Cancelled)

134. (New) A polymer film comprising crosslinked polyethylene glycol (PEG) and a biologically derived polymer.

135. (New) The polymer film of claim 134, wherein said biologically derived polymer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of ionically crosslinked polymers, fibrinogen, collagen, albumin, fibrin, gelatin and bacterial cellulose.

136. (New) The polymer film of claim 135, wherein said ionically crosslinked polymer is selected from the group consisting of an alginate, hyaluronic acid and alginate-fibrin.

137. (New) The polymer film of claim 134, wherein said biologically derived polymer comprises an alginate.

138. (New) The polymer film of claim 134, being substantially biodegradable.

139. (New) The polymer film of claim 134, further comprising at least one drug.

140. (New) The polymer film of claim 139, wherein said drug is selected from the group consisting of an anti-adhesive substance, an anti-thromobogenic substance, an antiproliferative drug, a growth factor, a cytokine and an immunosuppressant drug.

141. (New) A medical device, comprising a polymer film of claim 134.

142. (New) The medical device of claim 141, configured for the delivery of a drug.

143. (New) A polymer film comprising crosslinked polyethylene glycol (PEG) and at least one drug.

144. (New) The polymer film of claim 143, wherein said at least one drug is selected from the group consisting of an anti-adhesive substance, an anti-thromobogenic substance, an antiproliferative drug, a growth factor, a cytokine and an immunosuppressant drug.

145. (New) The polymer film of claim 143, further comprising a biologically derived polymer.

146. (New) The polymer film of claim 143, being substantially biodegradable.

147. (New) A medical device, comprising a polymer film of claim 143.

148. (New) The medical device of claim 147, configured for the delivery of a drug.

149. (New) A method of exposing a luminal wall of a biological vessel to a substance, comprising:

(a) inserting a rolled polymer film including the substance into a lumen of the biological vessel; and
(b) unrolling said rolled polymer film in the lumen of the biological vessel thereby exposing the luminal wall of the biological vessel to the substance wherein said polymer film comprises cross-linked polyethylene glycol (PEG).

150. (New) The method of claim 149, wherein said rolled polymer film is rolled over a stent.

151. (New) The method of claim 150, wherein said inserting said rolled polymer is effected using a catheter.

152. (New) The method of claim 150, wherein said unrolling said rolled polymer is effected using a self-expandable stent.

153. (New) The method of claim 149, wherein said polymer film is biodegradable.

154. (New) The method of claim 149, wherein said polymer film further comprises a biologically derived polymer.

155. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein said biologically derived polymer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of ionically crosslinked polymers, fibrinogen, collagen, albumin, fibrin, gelatin and bacterial cellulose.

156. (New) The method of claim 155, wherein said ionically crosslinked polymer is selected from the group consisting of an alginate, hyaluronic acid and alginate-fibrin.

157. (New) The method of claim 154, wherein said biologically derived polymer comprises an alginate.

158. (New) The method of claim 149, said polymer film further comprising a drug.

159. (New) The method of claim 158, wherein said drug is selected from the group consisting of an anti-adhesive substance, an anti-thrombogenic substance, an antiproliferative drug, a growth factor, a cytokine and an immunosuppressant drug.

160. (New) The method of claim 149, wherein said biological vessel is selected from the group consisting of a blood vessel, an artery, a vein, an air tract vessel, a urinary tract vessel, and a digestive tract vessel.

161. (New) The method of claim 149, wherein said biological vessel is a blood vessel and said exposing substantially prevents restenosis in said blood vessel.

162. (New) The method of claim 149, wherein said biological vessel is a blood vessel, wherein said substance is capable of promoting vascular re-healing and said exposing substantially promotes vascular re-healing in said blood vessel.

163. (New) A medical device comprising, an expandable stent covered by a polymer film including cross-linked polyethylene glycol (PEG).

164. (New) The medical device of claim 163, wherein said expandable stent is a self-expanding stent.

165. (New) The medical device of claim 163, wherein said expandable stent is a balloon expandable stent.

166. (New) The medical device of claim 163, wherein said polymer film further comprises a biologically derived polymer.

167. (New) The medical device of claim 166, wherein said biologically derived polymer comprises a material selected from the group consisting of ionically crosslinked polymers, fibrinogen, collagen, albumin, fibrin, gelatin and bacterial cellulose.

168. (New) The medical device of claim 167, wherein said ionically crosslinked polymer is selected from the group consisting of an alginate, hyaluronic acid and alginate-fibrin.

169. (New) The medical device of claim 166, wherein said biologically derived polymer comprises a cross-linked alginate.

170. (New) The medical device of claim 163, said polymer film further comprising a drug.

171. (New) The medical device of claim 170, wherein said drug is selected from the group consisting of an anti-adhesive substance, an anti-thromobogenic

substance, an antiproliferative drug, a growth factor, a cytokine and an immunosuppressant drug.

172. (New) A method of preparing a polymer film, comprising:

- a) combining a polyethylene glycol (PEG) and a second, ionically polymerizable, substance to yield a mixture;
- b) forming a film of said mixture;
- c) initiating polymerization of said PEG; and
- d) initiating ionic polymerization of said second substance

thereby preparing the polymer film.

173. (New) The method of claim 172, wherein said second substance is selected from the group consisting of alginate, hyaluronic acid and alginate-fibrin.

174. (New) The method of claim 172, wherein said polymerization of said PEG is light initiated free-radical polymerization.

175. (New) The method of claim 172, further comprising adding a drug to said mixture.

176. (New) A method of preparing a polymer film, comprising:

- a) combining a polyethylene glycol (PEG) and a drug to yield a mixture;
- b) forming a film of said mixture; and
- c) initiating polymerization of said PEG.

thereby preparing the polymer film.

177. (New) The method of claim 176, wherein said polymerization of said PEG is light initiated free-radical polymerization.